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**Sent:** Wednesday, February 25, 2004 7:04 PM  
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Please make copy of the following articles. Thank you.

Percutaneous electromechanical mapping demonstrates efficacy of pVGI.1 (VEGF2) in an animal model of chronic myocardial ischemia.

AU Vale, Peter R. [Reprint author]; Tkebuchava, Tengis [Reprint author]; Milliken, Charles E. [Reprint author]; Chen, Donghui [Reprint author]; Symes, James F. [Reprint author]; Isner, Jeffrey M. [Reprint author]

CS St Elizabeth's Med Ctr, Boston, MA, USA

SO Circulation, (Nov. 2, 1999) Vol. 100, No. 18 SUPPL., pp. I.22. print. #109  
Meeting Info.: 72nd Scientific Sessions of the American Heart Association.  
Atlanta, Georgia, USA. November 7-10, 1999.

Celine Qian  
Art Unit 1636  
Rensem 2A89  
571-272-0777

# WEST Search History

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DATE: Wednesday, February 25, 2004

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<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	L2 near5 expression vector	18
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	VEGF-2 or VEGF-C or VEGF2 or VEGFC or VEGF 2 or VEGF C	834
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	pVGI.1	2

**END OF SEARCH HISTORY**

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NEWS 15 DEC 18 BIOTECHNO no longer updated  
NEWS 16 DEC 19 CROPU no longer updated; subscriber discount no longer available  
NEWS 17 DEC 22 Additional INPI reactions and pre-1907 documents added to CAS databases  
NEWS 18 DEC 22 IFIPAT/IFIUDB/IFICDB reloaded with new data and search fields  
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NEWS 20 JAN 27 Source of Registration (SR) information in REGISTRY updated and searchable  
NEWS 21 JAN 27 A new search aid, the Company Name Thesaurus, available in CA/Caplus  
NEWS 22 FEB 05 German (DE) application and patent publication number format changes

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=> s pVGI.1  
L1 2 PVGI.1

=> dup rem l1  
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1  
L2 2 DUP REM L1 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib abs 1-

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 2 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2002:122826 CAPLUS

DN 136:178364

TI Vascular endothelial growth factor 2 nucleic acids, polypeptides and polypeptide fragments for use in treating various disease states

IN Coleman, Timothy A.

PA Human Genome Sciences, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 241 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN,CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI WO 2002011769 A1 20020214 WO 2001-US24658 20010803

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2001084734 A5 20020218 AU 2001-84734 20010803

EP 1313512 A1 20030528 EP 2001-963814 20010803  
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

US 2003215921 A1 20031120 US 2001-921143 20010803

NZ 518077 A 20031128 NZ 2001-518077 20010803

PRAI US 2000-223276P P 20000804

WO 2001-US24658 W 20010803

AB Disclosed are human VEGF-2 polypeptides, biol. active, diagnostically or therapeutically useful fragments, analogs, or derivs. thereof, and DNA (RNA) encoding such VEGF-2 polypeptides. Also provided are procedures for producing such polypeptides by recombinant techniques and antibodies and antagonists against such polypeptides. Such polypeptides and polynucleotides may be used therapeutically for stimulating wound healing and for vascular tissue repair. Also provided are methods of using the antibodies and antagonists to inhibit tumor angiogenesis and thus tumor growth, inflammation, diabetic retinopathy, rheumatoid arthritis, and psoriasis.

RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

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L2 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

AN 2000:30458 BIOSIS

DN PREV200000030458

TI Percutaneous electromechanical mapping demonstrates efficacy of \*\*\*pVGI\*\*\* . \*\*\*1\*\*\* (VEGF2) in an animal model of chronic myocardial ischemia.

AU Vale, Peter R. [Reprint author]; Tkebuchava, Tengis [Reprint author]; Milliken, Charles E. [Reprint author]; Chen, Donghui [Reprint author]; Symes, James F. [Reprint author]; Isner, Jeffrey M. [Reprint author]

CS St Elizabeth's Med Ctr, Boston, MA, USA

SO Circulation, (Nov. 2, 1999) Vol. 100, No. 18 SUPPL., pp. I.22. print.

Meeting Info.: 72nd Scientific Sessions of the American Heart Association. Atlanta, Georgia, USA. November 7-10, 1999.

CODEN: CIRCAZ. ISSN: 0009-7322.

DT Conference; (Meeting)

Conference, Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)

LA English

ED Entered STN: 13 Jan 2000

Last Updated on STN: 31 Dec 2001

=> s VEGF2 or VEGF 2 or VEGFC or VEGF C

L3 1125 VEGF2 OR VEGF 2 OR VEGFC OR VEGF C

=> s l3 and expression vector

L4 11 L3 AND EXPRESSION VECTOR

=> dup rem l4

ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l4

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L6 8 L5 NOT L1

=> d bib abs 1-

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 8 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS  
INC. on STN  
AN 2002:441586 BIOSIS  
DN PREV200200441586  
TI Modulation of host gene expression by the constitutively active G protein-coupled receptor of Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus.  
AU Polson, Andrew G.; Wang, David; DeRisi, Joseph; Ganem, Don [Reprint author]  
CS Department of Microbiology and Immunology, 513 Parnassus Avenue, Box 0414, San Francisco, CA, 94143, USA  
ganem@cgl.ucsf.edu  
SO Cancer Research, (August 1, 2002) Vol. 62, No. 15, pp. 4525-4530. print.  
CODEN: CNREA8. ISSN: 0008-5472.

DT Article  
LA English  
ED Entered STN: 21 Aug 2002  
Last Updated on STN: 21 Aug 2002

AB Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpes virus (KSHV) infects B cells and microvascular endothelium, and is linked to both lymphoid and endothelial neoplasms. KSHV encodes a G protein-coupled receptor (v-GPCR) that can bind several CC and CXC chemokines but is able to signal in the absence of known ligands. This signaling can transform cultured fibroblasts, promote angiogenesis in vitro and in vivo, and activate the mitogen-activated protein kinase, c-Jun-NH<sub>2</sub>-terminal kinase, and p38 pathways. To assess the potential impact of v-GPCR signaling on host cell biology we have examined cellular gene expression in v-GPCR-transfected cells using DNA microarrays. v-GPCR expression up-regulated numerous cellular transcripts in both BJAB B cells and SLK endothelial cells, but with a remarkable degree of cell-type specificity. Among the most highly regulated genes in endothelial cells were the cytokines interleukin 6 and GROalpha; several genes affecting endothelial/vascular growth and remodeling were also induced, including plasminogen, thrombomodulin, the urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptor, and to a modest extent vascular endothelial growth factor C. By contrast, the most highly regulated genes in B cells were the CC chemokines macrophage inflammatory protein 1alpha and macrophage inflammatory protein 1beta. No genes other than members of the dual-specificity phosphatase family were induced in both cell lines. The results indicate that the effects of KSHV GPCR expression in these two target cell types differ considerably and suggest that signaling by this molecule may make different contributions to the pathogenesis of KSHV-related endothelial and lymphoproliferative lesions.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS  
INC. on STN  
AN 2002:275961 BIOSIS  
DN PREV20020275961  
TI NogaTM left ventricular mapping to assess percutaneous catheter-based gene transfer of vascular endothelial growth factor 2 ( \*\*\*VEGF\*\*\* - \*\*\*2\*\*\* ) in a placebo-controlled, double-blind trial of patients with chronic myocardial ischemia.

AU Vale, Peter Richard [Reprint author]; Milliken, Charles E. [Reprint author]; Fortuin, David; Symes, James F.; Schatz, Richard A.; Losordo, Douglas W.

CS St Elizabeth's Med Ctr of Boston, Boston, MA, USA  
SO Circulation, (October 23, 2001) Vol. 104, No. 17 Supplement, pp. II 664. print.  
Meeting Info.: Scientific Sessions 2001 of the American Heart Association. Anaheim, California, USA. November 11-14, 2001. American Heart Association.  
CODEN: CIRCAZ. ISSN: 0009-7322.

DT Conference; (Meeting)  
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)

LA English

ED Entered STN: 8 May 2002

Last Updated on STN: 8 May 2002

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS  
INC. on STN  
AN 2002:263364 BIOSIS  
DN PREV20020263364

TI Inhibition of endothelial cell surface expression of vascular endothelial growth factor-2 using an intrabody strategy.

AU Wheeler, Yurong Y. [Reprint author]; Kute, Timothy E. [Reprint author]; Willingham, Mark C. [Reprint author]; Chen, Si-V.; Sane, David C.

CS Wake Forest Univ Sch of Med, Winston-Salem, NC, USA

SO Circulation, (October 23, 2001) Vol. 104, No. 17 Supplement, pp. II 68. print.

Meeting Info.: Scientific Sessions 2001 of the American Heart Association. Anaheim, California, USA. November 11-14, 2001. American Heart Association.

CODEN: CIRCAZ. ISSN: 0009-7322.

DT Conference; (Meeting)  
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)

LA English

ED Entered STN: 1 May 2002

Last Updated on STN: 1 May 2002

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS  
INC. on STN  
AN 2001:322890 BIOSIS

DN PREV200100322890

TI Human cutaneous fatty acid-binding protein induces metastasis by up-regulating the expression of vascular endothelial growth factor gene in rat Rama 37 model cells.

AU Jing, Chun; Beesley, Carol; Foster, Christopher S.; Chen, Haijuan; Rudland, Philip S.; West, David C.; Fujii, Hiroshi; Smith, Paul H.; Ke, Youqiang [Reprint author]

CS Molecular Pathology Laboratory, Department of Pathology, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, L69 3BX, UK  
yqk@liv.ac.uk

SO Cancer Research, (June 1, 2001) Vol. 61, No. 11, pp. 4357-4364. print.  
CODEN: CNREA8. ISSN: 0008-5472.

DT Article

LA English

ED Entered STN: 4 Jul 2001

Last Updated on STN: 19 Feb 2002

AB Human cutaneous fatty acid-binding protein (C-FABP) gene is capable of inducing the metastatic phenotype when overexpressed in nonmetastatic rat Rama 37 cells. However, the mechanism of how it induces metastasis is not clear. Northern and slot blot analyses revealed that expression of the endogenous vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) gene was increased by 3.8-5.2-fold in the C-FABP-transfected cells (pSV-CFABP-R37) and in their metastatic sublines (e.g., Met-1) when compared with that in the nonmetastatic control transfected pSV-R37 cells generated by transfection of only plasmid DNA. Higher levels of VEGF immunoreactive protein were also secreted from the malignant C-FABP-expressing cells. Reverse transcription-PCR detected two VEGF transcript isoforms, VEGF164 and VEGF188, in both the nonmetastatic control transfected pSV-R37 cells and the malignant metastatic Met-1 cells. Chick chorioallantoic membrane assays showed that the conditioned medium of the control pSV-R37 cells possessed only very weak angiogenic activity, whereas conditioned media from the metastatic C-FABP transfecteds and their sublines were strongly angiogenic and could be inhibited by antibodies to VEGF. Transfection of VEGF164 cDNA in an \*\*\*expression\*\*\* \*\*\*vector\*\*\* into nonmetastatic Rama 37 cells produced a cell clone (R37- \*\*\*VEGF\*\*\* - \*\*\*2\*\*\* ) that expressed high levels of VEGF. Inoculation of R37- \*\*\*VEGF\*\*\* - \*\*\*2\*\*\* cells into syngeneic Wistar Furth rats produced metastases in a significant number (Fisher's exact test, P<0.01) of animals (18 of 31 animals), whereas the control, vector alone-transfected R37-PSV cells produced no metastases (0 of 30 animals). Immunocytochemical methods demonstrated a strong positive staining for VEGF and an increased microvessel density in the primary tumors produced from PSV- \*\*\*VEGF\*\*\* - \*\*\*2\*\*\* cells in comparison with tumors produced from control transfectants. Immunocytochemical staining for factor VIII detected a 3.5-fold increase in microvessel density of the primary tumors produced by PSV- \*\*\*VEGF\*\*\* - \*\*\*2\*\*\* cells when compared with that of the primary tumors developed from the control pSV-R37 cells. Therefore, we suggest that overexpression of the C-FABP gene in the original transfectants induces metastasis through up-regulation of expression of the VEGF gene in this rat Rama 37 model system, and thus VEGF may play a crucial role in this particular metastatic cascade.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS  
INC. on STN  
AN 2001:59111 BIOSIS

DN PREV200100059111

TI Active interaction of human A375 melanoma cells with the lymphatics in vivo.

AU Papoutsi, Maria; Siemeister, Gerhard; Weindel, Karin; Tomarev, Stanislav I.; Kurz, Haymo; Schaechtele, Christoph; Martiny-Baron, Georg; Christ, Bodo; Mamre, Dieter; Wilting, Joerg [Reprint author]

CS Lehrstuhl II, Anatomisches Institut der Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, Albertstrasse 17, 79104, Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany  
wilting@uni-freiburg.de

SO Histology and Cell Biology, (November, 2000) Vol. 114, No. 5, pp. 373-385. print.  
ISSN: 0948-6143.

DT Article

LA English

ED Entered STN: 24 Jan 2001

Last Updated on STN: 12 Feb 2002

AB We have used the avian chorioallantoic membrane (CAM) to study the interaction of tumor cells with the lymphatics in vivo. The vascular endothelial growth factor-C ( \*\*\*VEGF\*\*\* - \*\*\*C\*\*\* ) has been shown to be lymphangiogenic. We have therefore grown \*\*\*VEGF\*\*\* - \*\*\*C\*\*\* -expressing human A375 melanoma cells on the CAM. These tumors induced numerous lymphatics at the invasive front, and compressed or destroyed VEGF receptor (R)-3-positive lymphatics were observed within the solid tumors. The lymphatics in the CAM and in the A375 melanomas could also be demonstrated with an antibody against Prox 1, a highly specific marker of lymphatic endothelial cells. Proliferation studies revealed a BrdU labeling index of 11.6% of the lymphatic endothelial cells in the tumors and at their margins. A great number of melanoma cells invaded the lymphatics. Such interactions were not observed with \*\*\*VEGF\*\*\* - \*\*\*C\*\*\* -negative Malme 3 M melanoma cells. Lymphangiogenesis was inhibited to some extent when A375 melanoma cells were transfected with cDNA encoding soluble VEGFR-3 (sflt4), and the BrdU labeling index of the lymphatics in these tumors was 3.9%. Invasion of lymphatics and growth of blood vascular capillaries were not inhibited by the transfection. Therefore, tumor-induced lymphangiogenesis seems to be dependent to some extent on \*\*\*VEGF\*\*\* - \*\*\*C\*\*\* /flt4 interactions, but invasion of lymphatics seems to be a distinct mechanism.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
AN 2004:45996 CAPLUS  
TI Construction of eukaryotic \*\*\*expression\*\*\* \*\*\*vector\*\*\* for human vascular endothelial growth factor C gene  
AU Gao, Jie; Liu, Zhiyu; Dong, Ping; Bi, Yushun; Tian, Hua; Li, Guibao; Song, Tao  
CS Department of Anatomy, School of Medicine, Shandong University, Peop. Rep.

China  
SO Shandong Daxue Xuebao, Yixueban (2003), 41(2), 151-154

CODEN: SDXYBZ; ISSN: 1671-7554  
PB Shandong Daxue Xuebao, Yixueban Bianjibu  
DT Journal  
LA Chinese

AB The eukaryotic \*\*\*expression\*\*\* \*\*\*vector\*\*\* for human vascular endothelial growth factor C ( \*\*\*VEGF\*\*\* - \*\*\*C\*\*\* ) gene was constructed for further study on the role of \*\*\*VEGF\*\*\* - \*\*\*C\*\*\* gene in lymph angiogenesis. According to human \*\*\*VEGF\*\*\* - \*\*\*C\*\*\* cDNA sequence, a pair of specific primers contg. digestion site of EcoR I and BamH I on the 5 end were designed and constructed, then reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) was used to clone \*\*\*VEGF\*\*\* - \*\*\*C\*\*\* cDNA from human breast cancer cell MDA-MB-231. After being purified, the product of RT-PCR (1.28 Kb) was ligated into a clone vector pMD18-T. The recombinant plasmid pMD18-T, first propagated in Escherichia coli DH5 $\alpha$ , then extd. purified and digested with EcoR I and BamH I, was confirmed to contain full-length \*\*\*VEGF\*\*\* - \*\*\*C\*\*\* cDNA by agarose gel anal. and DNA sequence anal. The resultant EcoR I-BamH I fragment (1.27 Kb) which contained the full-length human \*\*\*VEGF\*\*\* - \*\*\*C\*\*\* cDNA was ligated into eukaryotic \*\*\*expression\*\*\* \*\*\*vector\*\*\* pcDNA3.1(-) digested with EcoR I and BamH I. The pcDNA3.1(-)/ \*\*\*VEGF\*\*\* - \*\*\*C\*\*\* , digested with EcoR I and BamH I, contained the \*\*\*VEGF\*\*\* - \*\*\*C\*\*\* cDNA sequence identified by agarose gel electrophoresis. The pcDNA3.1(-)/ \*\*\*VEGF\*\*\* - \*\*\*C\*\*\* , a eukaryotic \*\*\*expression\*\*\* \*\*\*vector\*\*\* for human \*\*\*VEGF\*\*\* - \*\*\*C\*\*\* , was constructed successfully.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
AN 2001:265459 CAPLUS

DN 134:290751

TI Recombinant single-chain receptor antagonist proteins and their use in treatment of inflammatory disorders

IN Halkier, Torben; Schambye, Hans Thalsgard; Okkels, Jens Sigurd; Andersen, Kim Vilbø; Nissen, Torben Laugesgaard; Soni, Bobby; Jeppesen, Claus Bekker, Van Den Hazel, Bart

PA Maxgen Aps, Den.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 123 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI WO 2001025277 A1 20010412 WO 2000-DK563 20001006  
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MV, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG  
EP 1226173 A1 20020731 EP 2000-965860 20001006

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL

US 2004014948 A1 20040122 US 2003-444691 20030523

PRAI DK 1999-1438 A 19991007

DK 1999-1855 A 19991223

DK 2000-1119 A 20000720

US 1999-160820P P 19991021

US 2000-174655P P 20000106

US 2000-225723P P 20000816

US 2000-684720 B1 20001006

WO 2000-DK563 W 20001006

AB The invention relates to a single-chain oligomeric protein antagonist which binds to an extracellular ligand-binding domain of a cellular receptor of a type requiring binding of an oligomeric ligand to two or more receptor subunits to be activated, the protein comprising at least two, typically structurally homologous, receptor-binding sites of which at least one is capable of binding to a ligand-binding domain of the cellular receptor and at least one is incapable of effectively binding to a ligand-binding domain of the cellular receptor, whereby the single-chain oligomeric protein is capable of binding to the receptor, but incapable of activating the receptor, as well as to nucleotide sequences encoding such single-chain oligomeric proteins, expression vectors comprising such a nucleotide sequence, recombinant host cells comprising such a nucleotide sequence or \*\*\*expression\*\*\* \*\*\*vector\*\*\*, methods for producing the nucleotide sequences and proteins, pharmaceutical compns. comprising the single-chain oligomeric protein, and use of the single-chain oligomeric protein for the prodn. of medicaments and in therapy. A preferred single-chain antagonist according to the invention is a TNF- $\alpha$  antagonist. Thus, a single-chain TNF- $\alpha$  protein

comprising of 3 human TNF- $\alpha$  chains connected by linker peptides was produced with Saccharomyces cerevisiae and shown to be an agonist of the TNF- $\alpha$  receptor. The same TNF- $\alpha$  trimer contg. Y87R mutations in the first and third copies of TNF- $\alpha$ . was also prep'd. This was shown to be a partial TNF- $\alpha$ . agonist and a competitive antagonist of the TNF- $\alpha$ . receptor.

RE.CNT 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
AN 1998:46307 CAPLUS

DN 128:152421

TI Down-regulation of vascular endothelial growth factor in a human colon carcinoma cell line transfected with an antisense \*\*\*expression\*\*\* \*\*\*vector\*\*\* specific for c-src

AU Ellis, Lee M.; Staley, Charles A.; Liu, Wenbiao; Fleming, R. Y. Declan; Parikh, Nila U.; Bucana, Corazon D.; Gallick, Gary E.

CS Departments Surgical Oncology, Cell Biology, Univ. Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, 77030, USA

SO Journal of Biological Chemistry (1998), 273(2), 1052-1057

CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258

PB American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology

DT Journal

LA English

AB Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) is implicated in the angiogenesis of human colon cancer. Recent evidence suggests that factors that regulate VEGF expression may partially depend on c-src-mediated signal transduction pathways. The tyrosine kinase activity of Src is activated in most colon tumors and cell lines. The authors established stable subclones of the human colon adenocarcinoma cell line HT29 in which Src expression and activity are decreased specifically as a result of a transfected antisense \*\*\*expression\*\*\* \*\*\*vector\*\*\* . This study detd. whether VEGF expression is decreased in these cell lines and whether the smaller size and reduced growth rate of antisense vector-transfected cell lines *in vivo* might result, in part, from reduced vascularization of tumors. Northern blot anal. of these cell lines revealed that VEGF mRNA expression was decreased in proportion to the decrease in Src kinase activity. Under hypoxic conditions, cells with decreased Src activity had a <2-fold increase in VEGF expression, whereas parental cells had a >50-fold increase. VEGF protein in the supernatants of cells was also reduced in antisense transfectants compared with that from parental cells. In nude mice, s.c. tumors from antisense transfectants showed a significant redn. in vascularity. Apparently, Src activity regulates the expression of VEGF in colon tumor cells.

RE.CNT 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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